



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

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## THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

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BY  
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Letters must be addressed to the Editor, (John Taylor,) post paid, to receive attention.

### NOTES.

We are afraid that the following is too true; and that many poor women, both in London and Philadelphia, may sing the following dirge for their husbands.

It would be the loss of the following song could reach the rich.—*London Punch*

### THE SONG OF THE SHIRT.

With fingers weary and worn,  
With eyelids heavy and red,  
A woman sat, in unwomanly rage,  
Plying her needle and thread—  
Stitch! stitch! stitch!  
In poverty, hunger, and dirt,  
And still, with a voice of dolorous pitch,  
She sang the "Song of the Shirt!"

"Work! work! work!  
While the cock is crowing 'o'f!  
And work—work—work,  
Till the stars shine through the roof!  
It's O! to be a slave  
Along with the barbarous Turk,  
Where woman has never a soul to save,  
If this be Christian work!"

"Work—work—work,  
Till the brain begins to swim;  
Work—work—work,  
Till the eyes are heavy and dim!  
Steam, and gas, and heat,  
Till over the bottom I fall asleep,  
And sew them on in a dream!"

"O! Men, with Sisters dear!  
O! Men, with Mothers and Wives!  
It is not linen you're wearing out,  
But human creatures' lives!  
Stitch—stitch—stitch,  
In poverty, hunger, and dirt,  
Sewing at once, with a double thread,  
A shroud as well as a Shirt."

"But why do I talk of death—  
That Phantom of grisly bone,  
I hardly fear his terrible shape,  
It seems so like my own—  
It seems so like my own—  
Because of the faint I keep,  
O God! that bread should be so dear,  
And flesh and blood so cheap!"

"Work—work—work!  
My labor never flags,  
And what are its wages? A bed of straw  
A crust of bread—and rage,  
A shatter'd roof—and this naked floor—  
A table—a broken chair—  
And a wall so blank, my shadow I think,  
For sometimes falling there!"

"Work—work—work!  
From weary chimes to chimes;  
Work—work—work,  
As prisoners work for crime!  
Band, and garter, and seam,  
Steam, and gas, and heat,  
Till the heart is sick and the brain benumb'd,  
As well as the weary hand."

"Work—work—work,  
In the dull December light,  
And work—work—work,  
When the weather is warm and bright—  
While unceasing the snow,  
The brooding swallows sing,  
As if to show me their sunny backs,  
And twine with their spring."

"O! but to breathe the breath  
Of the cowslip and primrose sweet—  
With the sky above my head,  
And the grass beneath my feet,  
For only one short hour  
To feel as I used to feel,  
Before I knew the 'worn of want,'  
And the walk that costs a meal!"

"O! but one short hour!  
A respite however brief!  
No blessed leisure for Love or Hope;  
But only time for grief!  
A little weeping would ease my heart,  
But in their tiny bed  
My tears must stop—for every drop  
Stitches needle and thread!"

With fingers weary and worn,  
With eyelids heavy and red,  
A woman sat, in unwomanly rage,  
Plying her needle and thread—  
Stitch—stitch—stitch!  
In poverty, hunger, and dirt,  
And still, with a voice of dolorous pitch—  
Would that its tones could reach the Rich—  
She sang this "Song of the Shirt!"

### THE DEVOTED WIFE.

By J. G. WHITTIER.  
She was a beautiful girl. When I first saw her, she was standing by the side of her lover at the marriage altar. She was slightly pale—yet ever and anon, as the ceremony proceeded, a faint tinge of crimson crossed her cheek, like the reflection of a sunset cloud upon the clear waters of a lake. Her lover, as he clasped her hand within his own, gazed on her for a moment with unmingled admiration, and the warm eloquent blood shadowed at intervals his manly forehead, and melted into beauty on his lips.  
And they gave themselves to one another in the presence of heaven, and every heart bloomed as they went on their way rejoicing in their love.  
Years passed on, and I saw those lovers. They were seated together where the light of summer's sunset stole through the half closed crimson curtain, leading a fether to the carpeting, and the exquisite embellishments of the rich and glorious apartment.  
There had slightly changed them in

outward appearance. The girlish buoyancy of the one had indeed given place to the place of perfect womanhood, and her lip was somewhat paler, and a faint line of care was perceptible on her brow. Her husband's brow, too, was marked somewhat more deeply than his age might warrant; anxiety, ambition and pride had grown over, and left their trace upon it: a silver hair was mingled with the dark of his hair, almost to baldness. He was reclining on a splendid ottoman, with his face half hidden by his hand, as if he feared that the thoughts which oppressed him were visible upon his features.

"Edward, you are ill, to-night," said his wife, in a low, sweet, half inquiring voice, as she laid her hands upon his own.

Indifference from those we love is terrible to the sensitive bosom. It is as if the sun of heaven refused its wonted cheerfulness, and glared upon us with a cold, dim and forbidding glance. It is dreadful to feel that the only being of our love refuses to ask our sympathy—that he broods over the feelings which he scorns or fears to reveal—dreadful to witness the convulsive features and gloomy brow—the indefinable shadows of hidden motion—the involuntary sigh of sorrow, in which we are forbidden to participate, whose character we cannot know.

The wife essayed once more. "Edward," said she, slowly, mildly and affectionately, "the time has been when you were willing to confide your secret joys and sorrows to one, who has never, I trust, betrayed your confidence. Why, then, my dear Edward, is this cruel reserve? You are troubled and refuse to tell me the cause."

Something of returning tenderness softened for an instant the cold severity of the husband's features; but it passed away, and a bitter smile was his only reply.

Time passed on, and the twins were separated from each other. The husband sat gloomy and alone in the damp cell of a dungeon. He had mingled with the men whom his heart loathed; he had sought the fierce and wronged spirits of his land, and had breathed into them the madness of revenge. He had drawn his sword against his country; he had fanned rebellion to a flame, and it had been quenched in human blood. He had fallen, and was doomed to die the death of a traitor.

The door of the dungeon opened, and a light form entered and threw herself into his arms. The softened light of sunset fell upon the pale brow and wasted cheek of his once beautiful wife.

"Edward—my dear Edward," said she. "I have come to save you. I have reached you after a thousand difficulties, and I thank God my purpose is nearly executed."

Misfortune had softened the proud heart of manhood: and as the husband pressed his pale wife to his bosom, a tear trembled on his eyelash. "I have not merited this kindness," he murmured in the choked tones of agony.

"Edward," said his wife, in an earnest, but faint and low voice, which indicated extreme and fearful debility. "We have not a moment to lose. By an exchange of garments you will be able to pass out unnoticed. Haste, or we may be too late. Fear nothing for me. I am a woman, and they will not injure me for any efforts in behalf of a husband dearer than life itself."

"But, Margaret," said the husband, "you look sadly ill. You cannot breathe the air of this dreadful cell."

"O! speak not of me, dearest Edward," said the devoted woman. "I can endure any thing for your sake. Haste! Edward, haste, and all will be well!" and she aided, with trembling hands, to disguise the proud form of her husband, in the female garb.

"Farewell, my love, my preserver," whispered the husband in the ear of the disguised wife, as the officer reminded the supposed lady the time allotted to her visit had expired. "Farewell! We shall meet again," responded his wife—and the husband passed out unsuspected, and escaped the enemies of his life.

They did meet again—the wife and the husband; but only as the dead may meet in the awful communion of another world. Affection had borne up her exhausted spirit until the last purpose of her exertions was accomplished in the safety of her husband; and when the bell tolled on the morrow, and the prisoner's cell was opened, the guards found, wrapped in the habiliments of their destined victim, the pale but beautiful corpse of a devoted wife.

### OREGON.

We perceive that the house of Representatives has finally got at this subject; and we extract the report of the debate upon it on the 23d ult., from the New York Herald:

Mr. Thompson, of Ky. Whig, said he should regret to see any premature action on the subject. It is a very important matter, and a minister from Great

Britain is shortly expected here; what will be the use of our negotiating or trying to negotiate with him when he arrives, if you tell him that you are going to take possession of it whether Great Britain likes it or not. I coincide with the gentleman in all he says as to our clear right and title to the territory; and give these pioneers that are now settling there but ten years more, and they will have possession of the country; they are bound to have the country; and they will not ask you to legislate for them unless it be to take them into the Union.

Why, sir, there are already over 20,000 of our citizens there, between California and the north of Oregon. But give Great Britain notice to terminate that treaty, and you stand pledged before the world to take possession of it at the close of a year. Is there any necessity for this? And can you keep it? Why to move an army across the Rocky Mountains to protect your 20,000 citizens would cost more than your whole annual expenditures for five years. From the time you leave the timber on the Mississippi till you strike the sea, you have to travel 18,000 miles; and you must keep a force equal to any that Great Britain can bring against you.

We all remember at the time of the Ashburton Treaty, her splendid line of mail steamers to the West Indies; after that treaty, we heard nothing more of them, why, because they were war steamers in disguise; and she would in six weeks send a very large disposable force from China and the West Indies to the Oregon coast. Why should we provoke unnecessarily the anger of this most powerful nation? I am a peace-loving, law-loving, law-abiding man, and not for heedlessly running ourselves into a difficulty that we may have to be sorry for after.

Mr. Wentworth, then rose and said, sir, I have been busy at my desk on the business of my constituents; I have heard the gentleman from Indiana, with great pleasure, and when my friend from Kentucky arose, I supposed he, too, would take the side of justice and humanity.

But I was never more surprised in my life than I have been, at the tenor of his remarks, so entirely repugnant are they to the feelings of the whole western people, and to the honor and dignity of our nation! He acknowledged that Oregon was ours by right; that we had a clear and indisputable title, then why not defend our rights? As the patriots of '76 did, unfurnished as our nation then was unprepared as they then were for war, poor as they were, both as States and individuals! Shall it be said that 'ere the last revolution has gone down to the grave this nation will condescend to parley, to hesitate, when a tract of country embracing one fourth more than the thirteen original States is at stake. Because we fear Great Britain! because Lord Packenham is coming! because, as the gentleman says was the case when the treaty was made, Great Britain stood prepared with a terrific fleet of West India mails, with an ostensible fleet of mail steamers in the shape of cannon, canister and grape, to terrify the American Government! I always wondered at the late treaty! and so have my western friends generally wondered at it.

The gentleman from Kentucky has just let the cat out of the bag. That Great Britain stood ready to batter down our cities if the disgraceful treaty was not approved. My blood boils with indignation at the utterance of such sentiments, knowing, as I do, that these remarks of an American Congressman will give a hint to Great Britain, how she can get another treaty signed. The gentleman says Lord Packenham is coming, and asks for a delay on that account. He cautions us not to be precipitate. He would have us beware how we provoke the anger of that great man who may come, as he says, Ashburton did, with West India mails, loaded with his grape and canister to terrify us into a base surrender of American citizens—into a sale of a valuable part of our country. Sir, I hope, if he does come in this shape, there will be no gentleman as in former times to burn blue lights for his benefit. I say let Lord Packenham come! And let him come to take Oregon, and the mouth of the Columbia river, if he dare! Sir, we have had one Packenham on a visit to our shores, with a view to take the mouth of another celebrated river; and does the gentleman remember the warm reception he met with, and the result of his negotiations?

He found more canister and grape here than he brought in his mails; and before he could open his despatches, he was despatched to another world, and his followers despatched about their business. And the sympathies in reference to that war were shown by sundry gentlemen the other day, in their votes on the bill to refund General Jackson's fine.

Now, sir, if this gentleman has come to take possession of the Columbia river, I predict that another Jackson will rise up to defend that against the ravages of an infamous crew, with "beauty and booty" for their motto, and also to imprison Hall and Lowellers, and such other traitors as may appear.

Sir, I will not stop to count the cost, as the gentleman has, when our rights are invaded—when our citizens are hourly exposed to the brutal massacres of the Indians—and are repeatedly arrested, and punished, most summarily by a mob court, instituted at the will of the Hudson Bay Company, who are interested in driving every American citizen from the country—who make laws to suit every case, and, Jedburgh fashion, hang first and try afterwards. The gentleman says, wait ten years. I wonder that this modern temporizing policy never suggested itself to our sagacious forefathers. Sir, 'twas a rash act throwing that tea overboard in Charlestown Harbor. The battle of Bunker Hill, was contrary to the law of the constitution. Our revolutionary sires should have waited about ten years; then they'd have taken the country without fighting for it. And there was a man in these days who cried that we were weak; but whether he wanted to wait ten years or not, I cannot say; but in reply, said Patrick Henry, "We are weak, but when shall we be stronger?" Apply this to Oregon.

Every day's delay only makes that delay only makes that territory the more difficult to take possession of. And the very remarks of the gentleman will but kindle a new fire in British breasts, and make that government still more haughty and imperative in its requisitions. I wonder his advice was not thought of in the last war, when England was nabbing our gallant seamen. There were those, then, that not only cried, "wait," "Don't make war with the mighty kingdom of England," but they even went further and denied and refused to vote appropriations for that war. And further yet, and fed, for pay, clandestinely, the British army! I hope, if gentlemen will not aid us in taking Oregon, they at least will not turn traitors to their country and help Great Britain to take us. Wait ten years!

Out upon the proposition! Humanity revolts at it! When we know our rights, as the gentleman acknowledges, it is none too soon for us to defend. Sir, the proposition has been introduced here expressly because Lord Packenham is coming. This is the very time to speak, ere the country is negotiated away, and the Senate have confirmed it. What can the people say to advantage on the late treaty, disapproved as it is by nine tenths of them. And what can they say after Oregon is traced off by the advice and consent of U. S. Senate. This is the very time to speak out, and speak we will.

We shall introduce proposition after proposition, as we have continued to do, to keep up debate on this subject to arouse members on this floor, and to impart a common fire into the breasts of the whole American People. Sir, let them know that another Packenham is coming here to get by negotiation a part of our country, since his namesake of old failed in getting another portion by force of arms.

The West have come here united, as one man, (except, perhaps, the honorable member for Kentucky,) in favor of the immediate occupation of Oregon by this government, and if England hopes to get any portion of it, those hopes are vain and delusive. I go further, sir, and say that I believe England has got her last inch of the American Continent. Hereafter she is to lose territory on this continent, and not to gain any. Texas she never shall have! nor California. And whenever Canada again strikes for freedom, no vote of mine shall ever send another peace establishment to aid Great Britain in putting down the struggling sons of freedom. In my opinion, God never made this country for a colony of Great Britain or any other foreign power.

He made this for the "Land of the Free," and I hope our action on this question may prove the "Home of the Brave." With this view, sir, we can rightfully take possession of any portion of America as against Great Britain.

When old Ethan Allen took possession of a British fort, and his authority was demanded, he replied, "By the authority of Almighty God and the Continental Congress!" I say sir, with religious zeal, that the Almighty God bids us ward to, take Oregon, and all I ask, all we want further is the sanction of the present, though it is not the Continental Congress. Sir, in behalf of the west, I close by bidding Lord Packenham and Great Britain defiance: that nation and that name have been weighed in the balance by us and found wanting.

**PAINFUL DISCLOSURES.**—A man named Judd has been for some time officiating as a minister of God over the congregation whose place of meeting is at the corner of Tillery and Barbary streets. The basement of the building is composed of several departments used for purposes connected with the church. One of these apartments has written over the door the "Rev. Judd's study." It was the practice of this man to pass much of his time in his study, and he frequently even had his meals brought there. The little girls connected with the Sunday school on certain days in the week were in the habit of visiting their pastor in his study

for the ostensible purpose of reciting lessons in catechism. We cannot stain our paper by publishing the details of the revolting conduct of this impious villain towards the children he thus entrapped into his infamous den. Suffice it to say many parents are almost heart broken at the horrors inflicted on their children, and many little children, of too tender age to fully comprehend the enormities practiced upon them, are trembling with fear at the distress which so bitterly saddens their parents.

Judd has left Brooklyn, and, we are informed, has gone to New Brunswick. [Brooklyn Advertiser.]

The new constitution of Hayti declares that Africans and Indians, or the descendants of either, by one or the other parent, may become citizens; but no white person can become a citizen or hold real estate.

The most powerful sovereign in the world is said to be only four feet and eight inches high. "Little Vic," of course, Prince Albert is five feet ten.

A NOVELTY.—A gun some what like a musket, but discharging upon an entire new principle—without a lock—is now exhibiting at Brooklyn, L. I.

**Important Remedy for Cancer.**—Colonel Ussay of the parish of De Soto, informs the editor of the Cado Gazette, that he has fully tested a remedy for this troublesome disease, recommended to him by a Spanish woman, a native of the country. The remedy is this:—Take an egg and break it then pour out the white, retaining the yolk in the shell, put in salt and mix with the yolk as long as it will receive it; stir them together until the saliva is formed, put a portion of this on a sticking plaster, and apply it to the cancer about twice a day. He has made the experiment in two instances in his own family with complete success.

**Speech and Silence.**—Not every one who has eloquence of speech understands the eloquence of silence. He who can express a great meaning by silence, when much might be said pointedly, and when a common man would have been prolix, will speak, in the moment of decision, like an oracle. We can do all by speech and silence. He who understands the double art of speaking opportunely, at the moment, and saying not a syllable more or less than it demanded, and he who can wrap himself up in silence, when every word would be in vain, will understand how to connect energy with patience.—[Livator.]

**Agricultural.**  
**FARMING IN WINTER.**  
What shall a farmer, as a farmer, do in the winter? He has much to do in winter peculiar to his profession—in his house, in his barn, in the woods and at market. There is no need of his being idle. He has a great deal to do for the promotion of his interests. In the first place, if the rigors of the season drive him in doors, let him think himself a lucky man for it is to the family that his first and most important duties are. Has he a wife and children? Let him make the first his companion, friend and equal, and let him devote his thoughts and labor for the instruction and improvement of his children. See that they are well and lightly clad. See that they go to school, and are furnished with suitable books. See that their winter evenings are employed in useful reading and study, with innocent amusements intermixed, rather than in visiting the haunts of dissipation and ruin. Let the winter be devoted to the duties of the fireside and the calls of social intercourse.

Having everything in order in the house both as it respects the physical, moral and intellectual wants of his family, let his next attention be devoted to the domestic animals of the barn and fold. See that they are well fed. Keep the stalls clean. Blanket the horse, and if you do the same to the cows so much the better. Make sure of as warm a place for them all as possible. Give them straw beds to sleep upon. Comfortable animals will thrive best, and give back the best returns.

In the day time when your children are at school out and haul home wood enough to keep a year's stock of seasoned fuel before hand. This is economy. In short every farmer has enough to do in winter, and that well done is often the most important and profitable labor of the whole year. Keep stirring and do good. [Maize Cultivator.]

**WATER FOR CATTLE.**  
Every farmer should provide a good supply of pure water for his stock, where they can have convenient access to it, if possible so to do this without great expense the water should be in the barnyard, that all animals can partake of it when they please, and save the loss of manure consequent on their traveling some distance for water, besides the liability of the weak to be injured by the strong, or to

be deprived of the privilege of drinking after travelling far for that purpose.

With a good well and pump at or near the yard or where the water can be readily carried in a trough to the yard, water can be supplied with less trouble than by any other means. Should our water and get caught in a stormy and blustering day, besides the cattle will be much better accommodated, and a great saving of manure will be made.—[Boston Cultivator.]

**LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.**  
By the arrival at New Orleans on the 14th inst. of the steam-ship Neptune, Capt. Rollins, the Piesayne has received Houston dates up to the 10th inst.

By far the most important news by this arrival, is the following letter from one of our most intelligent correspondents together with the extract in relation to annexation from the Houston Telegraph of the 9th inst. All was rejoicing in Galveston when the Neptune left. Here is the letter of our correspondent:

Houston, Feb. 10, 1844.

**To the Editors of the Piesayne:**  
I take great pleasure in communicating to you the important intelligence contained in the enclosed slip. The facts stated I think may be implicitly relied upon. It only confirms what has recently been communicated in private letters from some of the most distinguished statesmen in the United States. It is to be regretted that our Congress did not keep together a few days longer (they adjourned on the 5th inst.) If they had, the thing might have been finally clinched in the course of a few days. The action of that body, alluded to in the enclosed slip, may be sufficient to meet the contingency, although it is questionable whether they have the power under the constitution (which is similar to that of the United States) of ratifying a treaty in advance. It will be an easy matter, however, to call the Senate together, if deemed necessary.

The Tariff bill was vetoed by the President on the last day of the session, and failed to pass by the constitutional majority, so that the old tariff remains as it was. An act was passed and approved by the President, providing for the erection of a court martial, to be composed of high military officers of the country, to try Commodore Moore, which in effect recognizes him as still in office, notwithstanding his dismissal by the President. I have not seen a list of the acts passed. Very little, however, has been done of general interest.

Yours truly,

We give the extract from the Houston Telegraph alluded to by our correspondent. It comes to us in the shape of an extra:

**Glorious News—Annexation.**—We have received intelligence from sources of unquestionable authority, that the Senate of the United States has almost unanimously ratified a treaty for the annexation of Texas to the United States. The despatches relating to this subject have been forwarded to our capital with all possible haste, in order that, if necessary, the Senate may be convened to ratify the Treaty on the part of Texas. This, however, will not be necessary, for our Congress, in secret session, has fully authorized the President to ratify a treaty for this object immediately. This news may seem too good to be true, but we have derived it from letters written by intelligent gentlemen in the capital of the United States, and we place full reliance in its authenticity. Gen. Murphy, who is here on his way to Washington, does not deny it but his joyous smile indicates too plainly that he believes the day is close at hand, when the youngest daughter of Republican America will be restored to the arms of the mother republic. Another harvest is gathered in Texas, the broad banner of Washington may be unfurled in glory on our western border, and the burnished arms of American troops will be reflected from the sparkling waters of the Nueces. "Westward thy star of empire takes its way!"

The events of the last two days have led us to turn to the law providing for the punishment of persons concerned in disarming, or in receiving the bodies of persons for the purpose of disarming, or any other use. This punishment is not less severe than just. It imposes a fine of five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for twelve months in the county jail, or both, as the jury may determine. This punishment applies as well to the person receiving, as to those disarming the body.—[St. Louis Gazette.]

**Extraordinary Season.**—Such has been the mild character of the present winter, says the Charleston Courier of the 12th ultimo, that green peas, corn and other vegetables, are for sale in our markets; and yesterday a gentleman, living on East Bay, headed in some parts of the second growth with such early crops, that he was induced to send them to market.







have loved, you would not, cannot do to wicked an action.

What has your daughter, her lover, or their marriage to do with me? I have words and more promptness. Give me the money.

Toby, sighing, raised the saddle-bag, took out a heavy sack and handed it slowly to the masked man. Then attempting to gallop off.

Hold on my Quaker friend, said the other, seizing the bridle. The moment of your arrival you will denounce me to the magistrate; that is usual and I have nothing to say but I must at least be beyond pursuit to-night. My mare is feeble enough, and what is more, she is fatigued; your horse, on the contrary, appears vigorous; for the weight of the sack did not encumber him. Dismount, give me your horse, you may take mine if you wish.

It was too late to think of resisting, although the increasing demands were of a nature to heat the bile of the most patient man, good Toby dismounted, and with a resignation accepted the sorry jade that was left in exchange. Had I known this, he contented himself with thinking, I should have run away when I first met the rascal, and certainly he would never have overtaken me with this course.

Meanwhile, the masked man, thanking him ironically for his complaisance, burying his rowels, disappeared.

Before arriving in London, the plundered traveller had time to reflect upon his situation, and upon the disappointment of the poor young folks who loved each other so much, and whose happiness would be postponed. The sum taken from him was irrevocably lost, there was neither means to find or recognise the audacious thief; nevertheless, as though struck by a sudden idea, he stopped short.

Yea! cried he, I may succeed by this means. If this man resides in London, perhaps I shall be in London; perhaps I shall be able to find him. Heaven has no doubt determined, that he should be imprudent.

A little consoled by some hope, Toby went home without appearing in the least troubled, and without speaking of his adventure, he did not go to a magistrate, but embraced his daughter, who, doubting nothing, retired and slept soundly. Next morning, he bethought himself to find Providence to make researches. Bringing out the mare from the stable where she had passed the night, he placed the bridle upon her neck, hoping that the animal, guided by habit, would naturally go to her master's house.

He let the unchecked beast go free in the streets of London, and followed her.

But he overrated her instinct: for a long time she walked about making a thousand turns and curves without object, without direction; sometimes stopping, then starting in a contrary direction.

Toby despaired, the thief thought he, never resided in London, how silly I was, not to notify the magistrate before it was too late, instead of depending on this animal to find the vagabond.

He was interrupted in his reflections by the cries of children who had been nearly trod upon by the mare; a moment since so quiet, she now started to run.

Stop! stop! stop! cried every one, let her go! cried the Quaker, in the name of heaven do not stop her.

And following with anxiety the course of the animal, he saw her rapidly enter a half open gateway of a splendid residence at the West End.

'Tis here! thought the Quaker, raising his eyes to heaven, in thanks to Providence. Then in passing before the mansion, he saw a servant in the yard patting the beast and conducting her to the stable; he then asked of the first person he met, the name of the proprietor of the house. What are you a stranger in this part of the town, that you do not know the residence of the rich merchant Werresford?

The Quaker stood petrified. Werresford, repeated the man, believing himself misunderstood: you know well the man who has made so great a fortune. Thanks my friend, thanks, replied Toby.

He was unable to recover himself. Werresford, Edward's father, a respected man—he my thief!

He believed himself the butt of some dream, and wished to return home. He called to mind several instances of respectable men who had been connected with bands of malefactors; then, this immense fortune, the source of which was so uncertain, then this mare, who seemed to be going to its master.—Toby resolved to solve the mystery.

He went boldly into the yard and demanded speech with the master; who, although it was nearly noon, was still in bed—another indication of a night of fatigue. The Quaker insisted upon being introduced immediately, and soon found himself in Werresford's bed-chamber.

He had just waked, and rubbing his eyes, asked a little out of humour—who are you, sir, and what do you want?

The sound of his voice awakened Toby's recollection, and completed his conviction. Calmly taking a chair, he posted himself without removing his hat!

You remain covered! I cried out the surprised merchant. I am a Quaker, replied the other with much composure, and you know that such is our usage.

At the first word of the Quaker, Werresford sprang up and closely examined his visitor. Without doubt, he recognized him, for he turned pale. Well, asked he stammering, what is it if you please—the subject—which brings you hither? I ask pardon for having shown so much haste, replied Toby, but among friends it is not usual to stand upon ceremony, and I am come, without

firm, to ask you for my watch which you borrowed yesterday.

The—watch? I value it much, it was my poor wife's and I cannot do without it. My brother-in-law, the Alderman, never would pardon me for letting a jewel, which recalls to mind his sister, to pass from my hand for a day. The name of the Alderman seemed to make some impression upon Werresford. Without waiting a reply, Toby continued:

You will much oblige, by returning those ten guineas which I lent you at the same time; nevertheless, if you are in want of them, I consent to lending them to you, on condition you give me a receipt.

The coolness of the Quaker so much disconcerted the merchant, that he dared not deny the possession of the stolen articles, but not wishing to acknowledge it, he hesitated to reply, and Toby added:

I have told you of the projected marriage of my daughter Mary. I had reserved the sum of two hundred pounds sterling for the bride's portion, but I have met with an accident; last evening on the London-road, I was completely robbed, so completely, that I am come to pray you to give your son a marriage portion, which, had it not been for that, I should never have asked of you.

My son!

Hch! yes; don't you know that it is him that is in love with Mary, and is to marry her?

Edward! cried the merchant, throwing himself at the foot of the bed.

Edward Werresford, calmly replied the Quaker taking a pinch of snuff. Let us see, do something for him. I should dislike to have him know what has passed to-night, and if you do not furnish the sum I have promised, it will be necessary I should tell him how I lost it. Werresford ran to a secretary, took out a box with a triple lock, opened it, and placed in Toby's hands, his watch, his purse, and his sack of money.

Good, said the Quaker in receiving them; I see that I was right in depending upon you.

Is that all you wish? said the Merchant in a brisk tone. No; I require something further of your friendship.

Speak. You must disinherit your son.

How!

You must disinherit him, I do not wish it said that I have speculated upon your fortune.

And finishing these words, the Quaker left the chamber.

No murmured he, when alone, children are not bound by the faults of their parents, Mary shall marry the son of this man, but touch his stolen money, never!

When in the yard again: Hol my friend cried he to Werresford, who was looking out of the window, order my horse to be brought out.

A few moments after, Toby, well mounted, carrying behind him his bag of money, and provided with his watch and purse, at a moderate pace regained his house. I have just made my marriage visit to your father, said he to Edward whom he found there. I believe that we shall be able to agree. Two hours afterwards, Werresford arrived at Toby's house, and taking him aside: honest Quaker, said he, your proceeding has touched me to the bottom of my soul, you might have dishonored me, have dishonored my son, ruined me in his eyes, and made him unhappy in refusing him your daughter; you have acted like a wise man and a man of heart, I wish no longer to blush in your presence, take these papers, good bye, you will never see me again.

He then left, the Quaker opened the papers. First, there were cheques for large amounts on the first houses in London; then came a long list of names, and by the side of each name, was placed the amount of larger or smaller sums, a note was joined to it upon which the Quaker read as follows:—These are the names of those who have been robbed, the figures the amounts which ought to be returned; draw the money from my bankers as though for the purpose of foreign exchange, and then make yourself the restitution secretly. All which remains will be my legitimate fortune, and your daughter will some day be able to accept of my inheritance. The next morning Werresford had left London, and all believed that he was gone to live on his income in France. On the marriage-day of Edward and Mary, the Quaker assembled a large company of joyous friends, among whom might be noticed a number of persons rejoicing themselves with the proceeds of the London thieves, who by the interference of Toby, had been induced to return their lost property with interest.

For the Neighbor.

The question is often asked, who shall be our Executive the ensuing term? General Joseph Smith, say I, and so all the free born denizens of America would say, were they as well acquainted with the General as I am. I assert what I know when I say there has not a man been brought before the public for this office, so well qualified for the important trust as Gen. Smith, since the spirit of the immortal Washington took its exit for the associations of a more hallowed throng.

Let his labour as a General, his wisdom as a legislator, and his judgment as a jurist be known, and all the bright names that adorn the official galaxy, will stand eclipsed, while the world will be put to its trumps for an equal. Clay and Van Buren are the most prominent candidates now in the field; an extraordinary struggle is anticipated in the approaching con-

test;—what will be the result in case either of them should be elected?—Oh! a mountain laboured and brought forth a mouse!

We have had a trial of Van Burenism; what did it amount to? Patriotism? No! The guilty went unpunished; the prayers of the afflicted and oppressed, were ridiculed; justice mocked; humanity trampled under foot, and an impoverished nation sunk deeper in bankruptcy. Was there a meritorious act of his, throughout his administration? Not one. His only and sovereign remedy, his balm and galead for a distressed nation, was a Sub-Treasury. His own grubs destroyed the roots; the sap leaked out before the reeds ripened, and a blast of Tylerism blew it from the East.

Clay, vacillating Clay, stands dodging between the clashing of northern and southern interests. Happy will it be for him if he does not soon find himself in a situation similar to an Egyptian General, buffeting the waves of a red sea. Let the meritorious principles of Gen. Smith go forth, (and no man can prove he has any other principles) let the intelligent of this nation know them; let the people know that while he will be their servant, he will instruct them by proclamation in measures and policy, for the protection, peace, and prosperity of this Government; such as the wisdom of man never before comprehended, and Clay will say "farewell to all my greatness," and Van Buren for ever remain *Ex-functio*.—while the people will shout *Viva Republic!* Gen. Smith for ever. Are there any so faint hearted as to say, he cannot be elected? Let not the voice be heard; who would have imagined, five years ago, (when the General lay starling in chains, in a Missouri dungeon) that at this time, he would be Mayor of a City, containing 18,000 inhabitants; Lieutenant General of the Nauvoo Legion; second to the Governor in command;—who would have thought it not a man, then say, he can be elected, he shall be President, use your influence and go-ahead.

A DOLESEENS.

**MARRIED**—In this city, on the evening of the 6th inst., by Elder A. C. Brewer, Mr. Elihu B. Adams to Miss Caroline Conrad, both of Iowa.

—In this city, on the evening of the 9th inst., by Elder A. C. Brewer, Mr. Martin Titus to Miss Mary Ann Baldwin, of this place.

**DIED**—In this city, on the 24th ult., Caroline, wife of William Pitt, aged 28 years, of inflammation.

—In this city, on the 4th inst., William Pitt, son of William and Caroline Pitt, of fits.

**MASONIC NOTICE.**  
THE Officers and Brethren of Nauvoo Lodge, would hereby make known to the Masonic world, that they have fixed on Friday the 5th day of April, for the DEDICATION of their NEW MASONIC HALL, take place at 1 o'clock P. M.

All worthy Brethren of the Fraternity, who feel interested in the cause, are requested to participate with us in the ceremonies of dedication.  
Done by order of the Lodge,  
WM. CLAYTON, Secretary.  
March 13, 1844. no46-tm.

**NEW STORE.**  
F. MERRYWEATHER would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity, to his well selected assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; also a cheap article of Crochery, with many other articles suitable for this market, which are offered at the Cincinnati prices. He will, from time to time, be receiving fresh supplies, and hopes, by the low prices, to secure a part of the public patronage.

At W. Ivin's New Store, on Main Street, where all kinds of Produce will be bought or taken in exchange for goods.  
N. B. A superior article of Cocoa, an excellent substitute for tea and coffee.  
March 13, 1844. no46-1f.

**REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET.**  
TO NAUVOO, QUAKA AND BUCK-LEND.  
THE fine, fast running Steamer, Lebanon, Geo. V. Hight, Master; will leave St. Louis, for the above and intermediate points, on the Mississippi river, every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock a. m. precisely. Shippers may rely on the punctuality and attention of the Boat and Officers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to Arthur Morrison, Nauvoo, March 6, 1844. no45-1f.

**A CARD.**  
THE YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who have attended Mr. Martin's lectures, will pass a public examination on Saturday 9th inst., in the school room over the store of Messrs. Butler & Lewis, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Martin makes the following offer to the citizens of Nauvoo, that he will give a second course of lectures in the month of April, to a class of one hundred and twenty, for one hundred and twenty dollars, the room procured, warmed if necessary, and lighted at the expense of the class.

**NOTICE.**  
PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing-Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

Nauvoo, March 5, 1844. no45-1f.

**NOTICE.**  
TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.  
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. NISWANGER.  
Nauvoo, June 17, 1843-1f.

N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

**State of Illinois.**  
Hancock County, ss.  
In the Hancock County Court, III.  
the May term A. D. 1844.  
Elizabeth Whitesides, Plaintiff  
vs.  
William Whitesides, Defendant

In Chancery Bill for Divorce

The complainant's solicitor having filed affidavit herein that the defendant William Whitesides, is a non resident of this state; notice is hereby given to the said William Whitesides, that a suit in chancery has been commenced in the Circuit Court, in and for the said county of Hancock, at the suit of Elizabeth Whitesides, against William Whitesides, that a subpoena has been issued therein, returnable on the first day of the next Term thereof to be holden at the Court house in Champaign on the third Monday, in the month of May, A. D. 1844 and that unless the said William Whitesides shall appear on the return day of said writ, plead, answer or demur to said Bill, the same will be taken as confessed against him, and the matters thereof decreed accordingly.

J. R. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.  
By D. E. HEAD, Deputy  
Geo. P. Stiles Solicitor for Compl't  
February, 23d 1844.

**WEEKS' PATENT BEE-HIVE.**

THIS Bee-Hive is so constructed as to take the honey from the hive without molesting the bees, prevents the depredation of the moth or worm, the loss of the bees by swarming and preventing them from freezing &c.

For further particulars call on the Agent at Geo. W. Harris' Watch Repairer.  
J. N. HARRIS, Agent.  
Nauvoo, Feb. 28, 1844. 3-97

**OSPREY.**  
REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, TO BLOOMINGTON.

THE new and splendid Passenger Steamer, OSPREY; ANDERSON, Master; will ply, as a  
REGULAR PACKET,

between the ports of St. Louis and Bloomington, Iowa; and all intermediate ports, immediately on the opening of navigation. The accommodations on the OSPREY, are inferior to none on the upper Mississippi. She is provided with Evans' Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of boilers, as well as is attached a fire engine and hose, in case of fire. The day and hour of her departure will be advertised prior to the commencement of her trips. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

ARTHUR MORRISON, Agent.  
Feb. 27, 1844. no44-1f.

**REGULAR PACKET,**  
BETWEEN St. Louis, Nauvoo, Fort Madison, Burlington, Quakwa, Bloomington, Rock Island, Galena, Dubuque, Potosi, Prairie du Chien, and all intermediate landings.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER, 'MENDOTA,'  
(ROBT. A. REILLY, MASTER.)

Will ply, as a REGULAR PACKET, between the above ports, commencing her trips on the opening of navigation, and being of very high draught, will run throughout the season.

This boat has been built expressly to run on the upper Mississippi; her accommodations, for both Cabin and Deck passengers, are superior. She is also provided with Evans' Safety Guard, to prevent the explosion of boilers.

The officers, and owners, of the 'Mendota,' respectfully assure those who may favor them with their patronage, that every exertion will be used to give satisfaction.

Feb. 27, 1844. no44-3m.

**GUARDIAN'S SALE.**  
IN pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Hancock county, made at the May term thereof, A. D. 1844, the subscriber, guardian of Emma Caroline and Chauncey S. Robinson, infant children and heirs of James Robinson deceased, will expose to public sale, on the 13th day of April next, the following described real estate in city lots, to wit: lots one, two, three and four in block three and lots one, two, three and four in block eight and lots one, two and three, in block nine, lot two, in block one, and lot four, in block seven and lot one, in block fourteen, all in the addition to Nauvoo, belonging to the heirs of James Robinson deceased. Said land or lots will be sold on a credit of six months. Sale will take place on the premises near the residence of Daniel H. Wells, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and five o'clock p. m. and will continue until all is sold.

CHARLOTTE ANN ROBINSON  
Guardia  
Nauvoo, March 4, 1844. no45-6w.

**LIME.**  
TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.

WM. NISWANGER.  
Nauvoo, June 17, 1843-1f.

N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

**ELECTRO-MAGNETIC GILDING**  
AND PLATING in all its varieties at the New Brick Watch Shop, near the Temple, by Gustavus Hills.  
WANTED—Old Gold and Silver in exchange for work.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.**

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Hancock Circuit Court, made at the May term A. D. 1843, of said county, the undersigned will sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder, at the late residence of Edward White, deceased, in said county, on Saturday the 23d day of March next, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: The south west quarter of section eleven, seven north, eight west; north east quarter, section eleven, seven north, eight west; fifty acres, part of west half, south east quarter, section eleven, seven north, eight west; east half, south west quarter, section ten, seven north, eight west; east half, north east quarter, section ten, seven north, eight west; lots one, two and three of section sixteen, seven north, eight west; also one undivided third part of Perry & privilege, including lands &c. between Appanoose and Fort Madison; and the following town lots in the town of Appanoose in Hancock county, to wit: lot ten, block 6; lots ten and four, block seven; lots four, six and seven, block eight; lots three, four, five, six, eight and nine, block nine; lots one, two, three and four, block ten; lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight, block eleven; lots five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, block twelve; lots one, two, three, four, five, six and seven, block thirteen; lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight, block twenty four; lots one, two, three, four and five, block twenty five; being real estate of which Edward White, late of said county died seized, and which said real estate was by order of said court directed to be sold to pay the debts of said deceased. Terms of sale, six months credit, bond with approved security will be required.

SAMUEL S. WHITE, Administrators.  
NANCY WHITE.  
Appanoose, Jan. 28, 1844. no41-6w.

From the St. Louis Price Current.  
**SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.**  
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Articles—per lb.	from	to
Wheat	7	8
Pearl	11	12
Flour—per dozen.	16 00	18 00
Collins	14 00	16 00
Others	11 1/2	12 1/2
Bacon—Mo. per yard.	40	42
Bag Rope—Mo. per lb.	40	42
Cotton—per lb.	40	42
Cashmere—per bushel.	26	30
Spinn.	6	8
Tallow—Mould.	7	8
—Dipped.	7	8
Stearine.	7	8
Coal—per ton.	24 00	00
Pittsburgh—per bushel.	18	00
Missouri and Illinois.	7	8
Coffee—per lb.	13	15
Java.	8	10
Havana.	8	10
Rio.	7 1/2	8
Logan.	4	5
Laguaira.	3	4
Chocolate—No. 1.	3	15
—No. 2.	2	14
Copper—per lb.	35	00
Braziers.	14	00
Shavings.	43	00
Bottom.	43	00
Plate.	43	00
Cordage—per lb.	15 1/2	14
Manila.	9	10
Tarred Rope.	2 25	2 50
Red Corda, Manila, per dozen.	1 75	2 00
Hemp.	75	1 00
Plough Lines.	4	45
Cotton Twine—per lb.	12	13
Pittsburgh.	12	13
Common.	12	13
Domestic—per yard.	4-4 and 6-4, 65	11 1/2
Bleached Shirting, 3-4 and 7-8.	24	8
—4-4 and 6-4.	8	16
Brown Drillings.	18	00
Burlap.	12	00
Brown Lower Oona bags.	10 1/2	13
Virginia.	9	10
Tickings, 3-4 and 6-4.	24	10
Satinets.	34	65
Kentucky Jeans.	28	66
Cotton Checks.	10 1/2	12 1/2
Blue Drillings.	12	13
Mixed summer Stuffs.	2	25
Dye Stuffs.	15	16
Madder, per lb.	6	0
Logwood.	1 25	1 45
Indigo, Sp. caroon.	2	24
Coppers.	9	10
Cashmere, per lb.	42	00
Eastley.	14	15
Ginseng, per lb.	7	8
Saleratus, Western.	8	9
—Eastern.	8	9
Alum, per lb.	2 25	00
Quinine, per oz.	7	0
Brimstone.	2	0
Epsom Salts.	7 1/2	0
Four Sulphur.	25	26
Cream Tartar.	8 75	0
Turkey Opium, 1	4 25	1 30
Gum Arabic.	48	00
Liquorice Paste.	18	0
Sol Soda.	5	0
Putcher, per lb.	14	18
Flour, Meal &c.	4 00	4 25
Flour, City Mills.	4 10	4 25
—Country.	2 50	00
Rye.	25	31
Cornmeal, per bushel.	25	31
Fruit.	25	31
Apples, dried, per bushel.	1 50	2 00
—green, per lb.	27 1/2	1 00
Peaches, dried, per bushel.	15	1
Almonds, s. e. per lb.	75	2 0
Raisins, M. R. per box.	25	0
—C. N.	00	00
Prunes, per lb.	00	00
Currants, Zante.	0	10 1/2
Figs, per box.	2 00	2 10
Lemons, per box.	1 00	4 00
Figs & Raisins.	30	22
Deer shares, per lb.	8	26
R. d. and Blue, in bags.	10	12 1/2
Gray.	2 00	3 00
Beaver.	2 50	3 00
Otter, per skin.	8	10
Marten.	25	25
Raccoon.	25	25
Wild Cat.	25	30

Fox, gray.  
Mink.  
Beaver, per skin.  
Muskrat, No. 1, per lb.  
—No. 2.  
Lake Trout.  
Salmon, per kit.  
Cod, dry, per box.  
Herrings, do.  
Crabs—per bushel.

Wheat.  
Rye.  
Corn.  
Barley.  
Oats.  
Beans.  
Glass—per box.  
8 by 10.  
10 by 12.  
12 by 18, 7

Gunslinger—per bag.  
Dupont's.  
Ladlin's.  
—blasting, 1  
Gunny Bags.  
Hemp—per 112 lb.  
Water roted.  
Dew rotted.  
Hides—per lb.

Dry.  
Green.  
Salted.  
Hops, 1st quality per lb.  
Honey, per gallon.  
Irra, Tennessee and Pittsburgh.  
Common Bar, per lb., 1

Band.  
Horse Shoe.  
Hoop.  
Sheet.  
Nail Rods.  
Boiler Iron.  
Pig Iron, per ton.  
Nails, per lb. 1



**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**  
ALL persons having claims against the estate of Ephraim D. White, late of Hancock county Ill., deceased, are hereby notified, to exhibit the same before the Probate Justice of said county, on the first Monday in March next, for adjustment, and allowance. And all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.  
FRANCIS M. HIGBEE, Administrator.  
Dec. 28, 1843. no40-3w.

**THE SUBSCRIBER.**  
DROPPES to sell his large white horse and lot, situated immediately north of the Temple, on lot No. 3, Block No. 9, of Wells addition to the Town of Nauvoo. A good well, stable and other convenient improvements are made on said lot. All who wish a beautiful situation, and the nearest of any to the Temple, will do well to call and examine said property. Terms low for cash.  
FRANCIS M. HIGBEE.  
N. B. A perfect title to said property will be given to the purchaser. F. M. H. Jan. 23, 1844. no39-3m.

**AUCTION AUCTION!!**  
THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has opened an Auction Room, between Mulholland and Knight Streets, on Back Street, at the Farmers Exchange, one Block East of the Temple; for the purpose of selling Goods, Furniture and Property of all descriptions, that the inhabitants are proper to leave with him for sale at Public Auction. There will be two sales in each week, commencing on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M.; also Wednesday, beginning at the same hour.  
P. S. CAHOON, Auctioneer.  
Nauvoo, Jan. 18-1844. no38-1f.

**WAREHOUSE, CUTLERY AND HEAVY GOODS.**  
MOTT & HILLS,  
No. 51 Main street, St. Louis.  
IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Hardware and Cutlery, have now in store a complete stock of hardware, consisting, in part, as follows: knives and forks; pen and pocket knives; cutlery; carving and shoe knives; Britannia, iron and German silver table and tea spoons; axes; curly combs; hay and manure forks; hoes; scythes and scythe stoves; shovels and spades; cotton, wool and horse cards; trace, ox and log chains; broad and narrow iron and brass butt hinges; brass locks and latches; Norfolk and Dublin latches; wrought and horse nails; wood screws; augers; chisels; gouges; augers and auger bits; gimblets; hatchets; hand axes; bench and mauling planes; hand, back, mill, crosscut, pit and web saws; sauce pans; tea kettles; fry pans; coffee mills; smoothing irons; candle sticks; anvils; bellows; vices; files, of every description; horse rasps; steel, iron and brass wire; till, chest, trunk and cupboard locks; bed screws; malleable iron; table hinges; copper's tools, with a variety of other articles. Merchants favoring us with a call, will be supplied on favorable terms, and at the lowest market rates.  
Feb. 20, 1844. no45-2w.

**A CARD.**  
THE YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who have attended Mr. Martin's lectures, will pass a public examination on Saturday 9th inst., in the school room over the store of Messrs. Butler & Lewis, at 3 o'clock p. m.  
Mr. Martin makes the following offer to the citizens of Nauvoo: that he will give a second course of lectures in the month of April, to a class of one hundred and twenty, for one hundred and twenty dollars, the room procured, warmed if necessary, and lighted at the expense of the class.  
Nauvoo, March 5, 1844. no46-1f.

**NOTICE.**  
I hereby given that George Fisher Forsham, son of Elijah Forsham, has absconded from his father's house without cause or provocation. This is to notify the public against trusting or harboring him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting.  
ELIJAH FORDHAM.  
Feb. 14, 1844. no42-3w.

**NOTICE.**  
PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office on reasonable terms.  
The first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should send any, to make their volumes complete.  
**WANTED.**  
TWO Yoke of good Working Cattle, for which city property will be paid in a good situation. Apply at this office.  
\$100 or \$150 worth of hauling, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office.  
Wood land near the big mound will be paid, if preferred, for the above.  
Feb. 17, 1844. no38-1f.

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
THE subscriber has a beautiful lot of land, amounting to upwards of eight acres, within two miles of this city, which may be had on reasonable terms. An equitable title can be given, and if desired, a short credit will be given for the same.  
The land lies on the old La Harpe road, near Mr. Sullivan's. The subscriber will sell smaller parcels to suit purchasers.  
J. B. WHITE.  
Feb. 20, 1844. no40-1w.

**THE ONE PRICE STORE.**  
THE subscriber, from the East, have just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, in President Joseph Smith's store, which they offer for sale on as good terms as can be bought in this city; among which is a large assortment of Domestic Muslins, of a superior quality; also Unbleached Sewing Thread of a very superior article; Blue Knitting Cotton, and a good assortment of Boston Nails, first quality; together with many other articles usually kept in such a store. As we wish to deal honestly with all men, we shall invariably have but one price. Cash and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange, except promises.  
BUTLER & LEWIS.  
Nauvoo, Dec. 16, 1843. no34-1f.

**CARPENTER AND JOINER SHOP.**  
THE subscriber, having purchased a quantity of seasoned lumber, will keep constantly on hand and make to order all kinds of window sash and doors and all kinds of job work in their line of business, at the shortest notice for cash or country produce. Shop on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets.  
JOSEPH W. COOLEGE & CO.  
N. B. Those having accounts against the above firm for work or materials will please bring them in immediately for settlement.  
J. W. C. & Co.  
Dec. 1843. no32-1f.

**NOTARY PUBLIC.**  
THE subscriber is prepared to execute any business pertaining to the office of Notary Public, when called upon; such as, drawing, and taking the acknowledgment of deeds, mortgages, bonds, bills of sale, &c. Also, taking Depositions, Affidavits, and Protest of Notes and Bills of Exchange.  
Fees—For taking acknowledgment of Deeds and other instruments, to take effect in the county, 25cts.  
To take effect out of the county, 50.  
E. ROBINSON.  
Nauvoo, Nov. 29, 1843. no31-1f.

**TO THE AFFLICTED.**  
WHERE is the Good Samaritan? Where the true Philanthropist? Is there no balm in Gilead? Have they not yet been found? If you have not found them, seek for the remedies offered to the afflicted, by Dr. James M. Martin. Inquire for Dr. James M. Martin's Invaluable remedy for the cure of Fevers.  
For Dr. James M. Martin's Anti-Bilious Universal Life Pills.  
For Dr. James M. Martin's Anti-Dyspeptic and Anti-Consumptive Pills.  
For Dr. James M. Martin's Never-failing Worm Destroying medicine.  
For Dr. James M. Martin's Cephalic Suffer, for the cure of Nervous Headache, &c.  
In these medicines, the afflicted will find a treasure which is infinitely of greater value to the sick and debilitated, than either silver or gold. Truly may it be said that, in their curative virtues may be found the Good Samaritan! the true Philanthropist! the balm of Gilead! the Poor Man's Wealth! the Sick Man's Comfort! and by the proper and timely use of which, every man may become his own Physician!  
From earliest childhood, he practiced successfully the art of healing; and in defiance of opposition, by friends and relatives, he succeeded in studying the art and science of medicine; and after untiring industry and immense research, and after having reached riper years, and traveled among numerous tribes of Indians, and visited many and various climates, Dr. James M. Martin is fully persuaded that he has now realized his fondest expectations; that the object of all his toil, labor and hope, has been accomplished; and that he will be regarded by all future generations as the true Philanthropist; as having been the instrument under the direction of an overruling Providence, of rendering and having rendered the greatest good to the greatest number, will be cheerfully conceded.  
November 23d, 1843.  
City of Nauvoo:  
The subscriber takes great pleasure in calling the attention of the public, to the above invaluable remedies; believing that they are a medicine that will tend to secure the health of this city. That they act most mildly, and yet most efficaciously; in uniformity with the laws of nature; and that they are composed of mild herbs. Knowing from experience that no pill possesses more virtue in their curative properties. Their worth can only be estimated by a fair trial and by following the accompanying directions. The undersigned can produce a host of the most respectable testimony in their favor, and doubts not but a discerning public, will, in the use of them, secure to themselves, that highest boon of heaven—Health.  
The above medicines may be obtained in various stores in the city, and at his House, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.  
Fever Pills \$1.50; Lilo Pills 25 cents; Anti-Dyspeptic Pills \$1.00.  
Nov. 29, 1843-31:ly

**WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.**  
McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeal's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordeons on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.  
Dec. 13, 1843. no39-1f.

**NOTICE.**  
HEREBY notify all persons not to harbor or trust my son, Edmund McNeal, on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date.  
ENOS McNALL.  
February 29, 1844. no42-1f.

**SPINNING WHEELS!**  
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing Spinning Wheels of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bedsteads of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bedstead posts, table legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.  
SIDNEY ROBERTS.  
May 24 1843. 1f.

**NAUVOO BREWERY.**  
TUTLEY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has constantly on hand a supply of Ale, Beer, and Yeast of the best quality for sale, both wholesale and retail, at his Brewery, corner of Hyde and Water Streets.  
N. B. Whiskey, Beer and Cider Barrels, taken in exchange for Beer and Ale.  
Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843. no35-1f.

**DO YOU KNOW ANY THING ABOUT THE MATTER?**  
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the adjacent towns, that he has established a Bakery and Confectionery, in this city, on Main Street, first door South of the (new) Masonic Hall, where he intends to manufacture every thing connected with that kind of business—Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Jellies and Candies of all descriptions which he will sell at St. Louis prices wholesale or retail.  
L. N. SCOVIL.  
N. B. Marriage cakes made to order, on the shortest notice from one to twenty five dollars each.  
L. N. S.  
Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843.

**GUSTAVUS HILLS, WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER.**  
At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

**NAUVOO COMB MANUFACTORY.**  
THE subscriber, late from Philadelphia, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced manufacturing combs of every variety at his manufactory, on the corner of Young and Rich Streets, opposite Mr. Moses Smith's Store, three quarters of a mile east of the Temple; which he will sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than can be purchased in St. Louis, or any western market. All merchants, and others, who wish to patronize home manufacture, would do well to call and examine his work and prices before purchasing elsewhere.  
N. B. Horns wanted at a liberal price, in exchange for combs or cash.  
JOSEPH HAMMAR.  
Nauvoo, Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

**WARREN & HIGBEE, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.**  
Nauvoo, Illinois.  
OFFICE on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.  
C. L. Higbee also informs the public that he has received the appointment of Notary Public, and is prepared to transact all business pertaining to that office.

**THE SUBSCRIBER**  
HEREBY informs the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he is constantly manufacturing Lasts of every description, Boot Trees and Crimps, corner of Bain and Monson Streets, which he will sell, wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be purchased in the St. Louis, or any western market. As his work will be of the best quality, he respectfully invites those who may wish to purchase to call and examine his work and prices before contracting elsewhere.  
MELVIN WILBUR.  
Nauvoo, Jan. 1st 1844. no36-1f.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between Newel Knight and John Scott, both of the City of Nauvoo, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.  
The concern will henceforth be conducted by the aforesaid Newel Knight. All persons therefore having demands against the aforesaid Firm, and those indebted to the same, will call upon the said Newel Knight for settlement, or to have their accounts adjusted, as soon as the nature of the business will admit.  
NEWEL KNIGHT, JOHN SCOTT.  
Nauvoo, Jan. 31st 1844.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**  
ALL persons having claims against the estate of Daniel Spencer, senior, late of Hancock county Ill., deceased, are hereby requested and notified, to exhibit the same before the Probate Justice of said county, on the first Monday in April next for adjustment and allowance; and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.  
AUGUSTINE SPENCER, Adm'r.  
Nauvoo, Feb. 14, 1844. no42-6w.

**THE PARTNERSHIP**  
HERETOFORE existing between John Taylor & Wilford Woodruff, printers and publishers; known by the title and name of Taylor & Woodruff, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.  
The business will hereafter be conducted by John Taylor, who has become responsible to meet all demands against the firm, and to whom all debts must be paid.  
As we are about winding up our affairs, those indebted to us would confer a favor by making immediate payment.  
JOHN TAYLOR, WILFORD WOODRUFF.  
Dec. 30, 1843.

**THIRD ARRIVAL.**  
RECEIVED, by the Steam rs Oange, and St. Louis Oak, at Lyon's New Brick Store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main and Carlin streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS, direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows: Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hard-ware. Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuff; Boots, Shoes, Millitary Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyons' cheap cash store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main, and Carlin streets, at the New Brick, Variety Store (sign of the Lion.)  
Nauvoo, Hancock County Ill., Nov. 7, 1843.-yl.

**GRANT & WATT, TAILORS,**  
MAIN STREET, Nauvoo, Ill.  
Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the neatest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.  
All country orders promptly attended to.

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All country orders promptly attended to.

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MAIN STREET, Nauvoo, Ill.  
Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the neatest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.  
All country orders promptly attended to.

**SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.**  
THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of COUGH LOZENGES. Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.  
WORM LOZENGES. The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.  
CAMPHOR LOZENGES. For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.  
CATHARTIC LOZENGES. The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.  
FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES. These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.  
A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.  
SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER. This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.  
A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by (72-Y.) J. SNIDER, Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

**NAUVOO SEMINARY.**  
MR. Joseph M. and Miss Adelia Cole, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have opened a school in the large and convenient room, in the second story of President Joseph Smith's store, on the corner of Water and Granger streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst., (July) for the instruction of male and female.  
Having been long engaged as teachers of seminaries in the east on the most approved systems, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.  
Their most earnest and undivided attention will be paid to the instruction of those put under their charge. The strictest attention will be given to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to those of females.  
TERMS OF TUITION.  
Reading writing and spelling \$2 00  
English grammar & geography 2 50  
Chemistry & natural philosophy 3 00  
Astronomy 4 00  
A quarter will consist of twelve weeks or sixty-five days, and no allowance will be made for absenters unless prevented from attendance by sickness or by special agreement.  
JOSEPH M. COLE, ADELIA COLE.  
July 10 n13

**FAC-SIMILE of the Plates,** recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents. per copy, or one dollar a dozen.  
**NEW FIRM.**  
THE undersigned, having lately taken the upper store house in Nauvoo, are now prepared to do a Forwarding and Commission Business, and are ready at all times to accommodate the public, by receiving all goods that may be consigned to them.  
CHARLES ALLEN, JOHN KELLY.  
Aug. 9 no67-1f

**ALMON BABBIT, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.**  
WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.  
Macedonia Hancock co. Ill. }  
July 4th 1843-1f.

**NOTICE.**—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of BOOK BINDING, in all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.  
The following is a list of his PRICES.  
Quartos half Bound plain 1,50  
do do do do do 2,00  
do whole bound plain 2,00  
do do do do do 2,50  
Octavo full bound plain 1,00  
do do do do do 1,50  
do do do do do 0,75  
do do do do do 1,00  
do do do do extra 1,37  
Twelves full bound plain 62  
do do do do do 87  
do do do do do 50  
do do do do do 75  
All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.  
JOHN TAYLOR.  
Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.

**EARTHENWARE EARTHENWARE.**  
J. GROCUT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.  
Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has just received a splendid assortment of Sole and Upper Leather, Linings, Bindings, &c., also an assortment of Shoemakers Findings, consisting of Pegs, Nails, Threads, Bristles, Awls, Heel-balls &c. The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, hides, or country produce. Those wishing to purchase will please call at the leather store of the subscriber on Mulholland street one quarter of a mile east of the Temple.  
Sole-leather sold from 25 to 27 cents per lb.  
Dec. 20, 1843. no34-3m.

**A FARM FOR SALE.**  
CONSISTING of four hundred and eighty acres, 160 acres of which being good timber. It is situated in the half breed tract, Lee county Iowa Territory, one mile north of Monroe, and one half mile from the river opposite Nauvoo. One hundred and fifteen acres are under improvement; there is a one story frame dwelling, a well and stable on the premises. The above farm will be sold cheap, terms easy. For information call at the office of C. L. Higbee, Esq., or at my residence on the above mentioned tract.  
J. WARD.  
P. S. Missouri land will be taken in exchange for the above farm, by applying to—  
Dec. 20, 1843. no34-1f.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has just received a splendid assortment of Sole and Upper Leather, Linings, Bindings, &c., also an assortment of Shoemakers Findings, consisting of Pegs, Nails, Threads, Bristles, Awls, Heel-balls &c. The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, hides, or country produce. Those wishing to purchase will please call at the leather store of the subscriber on Mulholland street one quarter of a mile east of the Temple.  
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Sole-leather sold from 25 to 27 cents per lb.  
Dec. 20, 1843. no34-3m.

**State of Illinois,**  
Hancock county, ss.  
In the Circuit Court, to May Term, A. D. 1844.  
William H. Tinsley, Plaintiff.  
vs  
Thomas J. Hunter, Defendant.  
In Attachment.

**NOTICE** is hereby given to the said Thomas J. Hunter that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the Clerk's office of the said Circuit Court, dated the 18th day of November, A. D. 1843, at the suit of the said William H. Tinsley, against the estate of you the said Thomas J. Hunter, for the sum of two thousand and five hundred dollars, directed to the sheriff of said county of Hancock, which writ has been returned by the said sheriff into the said clerk's office, levied upon the following described property, to wit: Lots No. 5 and 6, in block No. one, in the town of Pantonue; also one frame building on lot No. 3, in block No. one; also a quantity of brick in the kiln, supposed to be about forty thousand; also a quantity of lumber, supposed to be about four thousand feet, and a quantity of time in the kiln, about one hundred bushels; also levied on William Smith, Heskiah Spillman, and N. M. Bentham as garnishees. Now, unless you, the said Thomas J. Hunter, shall be and appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court-house in Carthage, on the third Monday in the month of May next, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you in favor of the said William H. Tinsley, and the said property so attached will be sold to satisfy the same with costs.  
J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk,  
By E. D. HEAD, Deputy.  
February 14, 1844. no43-4w.

**State of Illinois,**  
Hancock county, ss.  
In the Hancock county Circuit Court Illinois, to the May Term, A. D. 1844.  
William Nesbitt, Complainant.  
vs  
Lydia Nesbitt, Defendant.  
In Chancery, Bill for Divorce.  
The complainant's solicitor having filed affidavit that the defendant, Lydia Nesbitt, is a non resident of this State; notice is hereby given to the said Lydia Nesbitt that a suit in Chancery has been commenced in the Circuit Court in and for said county of Hancock, at the suit of William Nesbitt, against the said Lydia Nesbitt, that a subpoena has been issued therein returnable on the first day of the next term of said court to be holden at the Court house in Carthage on the third Monday in the month of May A. D. 1844, and that unless the said Lydia Nesbitt shall appear on the return day of said writ, plead, answer or demur to said bill the same will be taken as confessed against her and the matters thereof decreed accordingly.  
J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.  
By D. E. HEAD, Deputy.  
Geo. P. Stiles, Sol. for Compt.  
February 15, 1844. no43-4w.

**State of Illinois,**  
Hancock county, ss.  
In the Hancock county Circuit Court, Ill., to the May Term, A. D. 1844.  
Alfred Brown, Complainant.  
vs  
Hester Ann Eliza Brown, Defendant.  
In Chancery, Bill for Divorce.  
The complainant's solicitor herein having filed affidavit that the defendant, Hester Ann Eliza Brown, is a non-resident of the State, notice is hereby given to the said Hester Ann Eliza Brown, that a suit in chancery has been commenced in the Circuit Court in and for said county of Hancock, at the suit of Alfred Brown, against the said Hester Ann Eliza Brown, that a subpoena has been issued therein, returnable on the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court-house in Carthage, on the third Monday in the month of May, A. D. 1844, and that unless the said Hester Ann Eliza Brown shall appear on the return day of said writ, plead, answer or demur to said bill, the same will be taken as confessed against her and the matters thereof decreed accordingly.  
J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk,  
By D. E. HEAD, Deputy.  
Geo. P. Stiles, Sol. for Compt.  
February 15, 1844. no43-4w.

**THE SUBSCRIBER**  
WANTS sixty cords of wood cut, for which he will pay 50 cents per cord in brick, or lime, or such pay as either article will bring—Residence two miles North-east of the Temple.  
H. MATHEWS.  
March 6, 1844. no43-3w.

**JUST LOOK HERE ONCE!**  
An old Connecticut Pottery away up here in Iowa!!  
THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that they have opened a large Red and Brown Ware Manufactory, one mile west of Nashville, Lee county, Iowa Territory; carried on by the best of eastern workmen; where a large assortment of this ware will continually be kept on hand. All bills and orders will be filled on the shortest notice. Dry Goods and Produce will be taken in exchange—cash not refused. Also a good Red Ware Potter wanted.  
MOSES MARTIN, MATHEW MORE.  
Feb. 21, 1844. no43-30w

**SASH! SASH! SASH!!!**  
WINDOW SASH constantly on hand and made to order at Bauer's Sash Shop, on Partridge Street, between Parley and Sidney Streets, near Knight's Flouring-Mill.  
Dec. 12, 1843. no33-1y.